# Муниципальное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

**средняя общеобразовательная школа № 26**

**Каневской район**

**Краснодарский край**



#### «Мультимедиа урок 2015»

**Если мы войну забудем –**

**вновь придёт война**

**Интерактивный час памяти   
70-летию Великой Победы посвящается…**

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**ст. Челбасская 2015 год**

**Тема урока: «Если мы войну забудем – вновь придёт война»**

**“If We Forget about the War, The War Will Come Again. “**

**Цель:**

1. Воспитание культуры почитания павших за Отечество и сохранение памятников боевой славы России;
2. Знакомство со страницами истории Великой Отечественной войны.
3. Прививать интерес к предмету, мотивировать уч-ся на успех, на самостоятельность в выборе действий.

**Оборудование**: компьютер, экран, проектор, презентация, фотографии ветеранов ВОВ.

**Подготовительная работа**: сообщения учащихся о городах-героях, краткие сообщения о родственниках, участниках ВОВ.

**Форма работы**: индивидуальная, групповая.

**Продолжительность урока:** 45 мин.

**Методы работы**: частично-поисковый, словесный, с использованием ИКТ.

**Ход урока**.

**1. Introduction.**

**Teacher**. Seventy years have passed since that happy May Day, when our country won the victory in the most terrible and bloody war in the history of the mankind. *(slide1*).

The path to this victory was long and hard. The fires of the war raged throughout Europe, in Asia and Africa as well as over the sea and ocean. The world had never seen battle on such scale, never had such mass of people, weapons and equipment been thrown onto the pyre of war.

The Second World War affected 61 countries with a population of 1.700 million people. It caused the loss of more than 50 million lives and destroyed material wealth that had been amassed over many centuries *(slide 2).*

The Great Patriotic War against fascisms lasted for nearly four years - 1.418 days. The German fascists seemed to have it all worked out: the number of tanks and aircrafts needed to destroy the Soviet Army. But they neglected to take into the account the most important factors: the very nature of the Soviet people and the moral strength of every citizen of our great country. In spite of the fact that the fascist forces at first got the better of the Soviet Army and were able to occupy much of the territory of Russia they could not shake the faith of the Soviet people in an ultimate victory *(slide 3).*

On June 22, 1941 at four in the morning 190 enemy divisions invaded the USSR. The earth was shaken by explosions. Cities and villages were in flames. Children became orphans, parents lost their children. Grief was the visitor in every home, in every family *(slide 4).*

**2. Hero- Cities of the Great Patriotic War**.

**Student 1. The Fortress of Brest**. “I will die rather than give in. Farewell my Motherland.” These words were written on the wall of the fortress and now are known to everybody as the symbol of courage, bravery and patriotism of Soviet people.

The defense of Brest Fortress began on June22, 1941 and lasted more than four months. It was one of the first battles of [Operation Barbarossa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Barbarossa). The [Brest Fortress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brest_Fortress) was defended by the [Red Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army) against the fascists and held out much longer than it was expected by the Hitler’s command. After the [Second World War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World_War) had finished it became a symbol of Soviet resistance. In 1965 the fortress received the title of [Hero Fortress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hero_Fortress) for the 1941 defense *(slide 5).*

**Student 2. Moscow**.

The battle for Moscow raged for six months with about two million people taking part on both sides. Hitler command had already planned the victory parade on Red Square, but on November 7, 1941 there was a parade of a different sort in Moscow, the parade in honor of the anniversary of October Revolution. From Red Square the troops set straight off the front and a month later the Soviet Army dealt the enemy a stunning blow that shattered the myth of the invincibility of the German army *(slide 6).*

**Student 3. Leningrad**. (St. Petersburg)

For 900 days the fiery ring of the blockade surrounded Leningrad. But neither hunger, nor cold, nor the barbarous bombardment shook the courage of its defenders. According to Hitler’s “Barbarrossa” plan Leningrad was one of the main strategic objectives. It was to be wiped off the face of the earth as well as all its inhabitants. There should be a swamp instead of the great city. But the city became an impenetrable fortress. The people of Leningrad fought and died, but never lost faith in victory *(slide 7).*

**Student 4. Stalingrad** . (Volgograd).

In 1942 the German Command spared neither men, nor equipment in its attempts to capture the oil-bearing regions of the Caucasus and get out to the Volga. The Soviet army repulsed seven hundred attacks by the walls of Stalingrad. In this battle which lasted from July 17, 1942 until February 2, 1943 the fascist armies lost about a million and a half soldiers. The word “Stalingrad “ became the ray of hope for all Soviet people fighting for their freedom and independence, against fascism *(slide8).*

**Teacher. There were** a lot of great battles during the war. And there are some other cities awarded with the name “Hero-City”. They are; Odessa, Sevastopol, Kerch, Novorossiysk, Kiev, Minsk, Tula, Murmansk, Smolensk.

**3. Great commanders and common soldiers.**

**Teacher.** You can see in the photograph the whole galaxy of talented military leaders who lead the Soviet Army to the Great Victory. They are: Marshals Zhukov, Konev, Vassilevsky, Rokossovsky, Meretskov, Tolbukhin, Malinovsky, Govorov, Yeremenko and Bagramyan. They are well known and famous *(slide 9).*

And now I’d like you to tell about the soldiers of that war who are your relatives.

**Students’ reports about their relatives, who took part in the Great Patriotic War** *(slide10*).

**Teacher.** I think that you will take the photographs to the parade in honor of the 70-th anniversary of the Great Victory. Or, maybe you will be volunteers and start a Memory book of your class, or if your schoolmates support your idea, you can issue the Memory book of your school. The more we remember, the stronger we are

**4. The price of the Victory and its lessons.**

The peoples of our country paid a high price for peace on earth: 28 million citizens died at the front, beneath the rubble of destroyed cities and villages, in concentration camps, and Gestapo prisons. 1.710 cities and towns and more than 70.000 villages were destroyed, with 32.000 factories and about 100.000 farms *(slide11).*

During the war our country had the sympathy and support of progressive humanity. And those who won the victory were sure that their immortal feat would be remembered forever. How could they imagine that years would pass and thankless Europe would forget about those, who played the main role in the liberation from the slavery of fascism. They didn’t know that war criminals would be called “heroes” and Soviet soldiers would be announced “invaders”. Fascists would become the members of the governments, and fascist parades would be held in the capitals of some European countries which saw the glorious parades of soviet soldiers in 1945. How could it happen? Why there are so many countries that would like to steal our honor, our faith – our Great Victory.

It’s our duty, to remember and to tell the truth about the immortal feat of our soldiers, for if we forget about the war, the war will come again *(slide12*).

**Список использованных источников:**

* + 1. Бессмертный подвиг / В. Амельченко. – М.: Прогресс,   1975. – 120 с.: ил.
    2. Города-герои Великой Отечественной войны: атлас – М.: ГУГК, 1975. – 77 с.: ил.
    3. Имя твое бессмертно: справочник / Сост. А.Г. Халтурин. - М.: Политиздат, 1976. – 146 с.: ил.